

concession is made after preparing a plan of the land and issuing a public notice, since in France such concessions are made not by private bargain but publicly by a sort of auction (*adjudication publique*).

SECTION XI.—FINAL NOTIFICATION OF FOREST.

The close of the proceedings is marked by the issue of a final notification under section 19. (Burma, section 18).

When all claims have been heard, appeals decided, or when the periods allowed in each case have lapsed, then nothing remains but to notify definitely the exact limits of the forest, as in future they will remain (for the limits originally entered in the *preliminary notification under section 4*, may have been altered in the process of settlement), and to declare that from a specified date the estate so demarcated is a “Reserved Forest,” and therefore subject to the provisions of the Act.

The Forest Officer (and in Burma the Deputy Commissioner) is bound, before the date so fixed, to cause a translation of the notification to be published in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest².

SECTION XII.—PERMANENT CHARACTER OF RESERVED FOREST.

A reserved forest once so constituted cannot be alienated or devoted to any purpose without the *previous express sanction* of the Governor-General in Council; and if it is determined for any cause to strike any lands off the roll of reserved forests, rights extinguished do not however revive in consequence³.

It will be observed, however, that the local Government can grant rights or licenses under section 22, so that practically a good deal of change can be introduced (as for example allowing “kumri” or “toungya” cultivation) in a reserved forest without action under section 26. (Burma, 29.)

² Indian Act, section 21; Burma Act (XIX of 1881), section 20.

³ Indian Act, section 26; Burma Act, section 29.